

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BERRY, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

VOLUME XXXI. No. 111.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street—Rusini.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—Fanny Coker—Our

WELL—LARRY.

WELLS GARDEN, Broadway—Red Gown—Festival

BARNUM—THE CONQUEST.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—The Dark Days of the

REVOLUTION—SERIOUS FAMILY.

BUTLER'S THEATRE, Chambers street—The Ill-Playing

WITH KNICK TOOLS—JERRY LIND—URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—Hortensia—Our

FOR A HOLIDAY.

LAURA KENNEDY VARIETIES, Broadway—Dreams of

DUST—ST. MARY'S EVE—SWISS COTTAGE.

BROADWAY VARIETIES, 42 Broadway—The Golden

PARK—A MAN OF MENTON—BY THE JETTERA COMRADES.

WOODS MINSTER, 44 Broadway—Theatrical

PERFORMANCES—NICKARAGUA STATE FAIR.

DOPE CHAPIN, Broadway—HAWAII, TO BE READ BY

MR. KIMBLE.

New York, Monday, April 21, 1856.

Mails for the Pacific.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.

The United States mail steamship George La, Captain

W. L. Herndon, will leave this port this afternoon at 2 o'clock, for San Francisco.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific

will close at one o'clock.

The NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD—California edition—

containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the

world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence.

Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The United States mail steamship Cambria, Capt. Brownlee,

will leave Boston, on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter

to two o'clock, to-morrow afternoon.

The Herald (printed in English and French) will be

published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the

New York Herald will be received at the office.

Europe.

LONDON—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.

PARIS—do. do. 8 Place de la Bourse.

LIVERPOOL—do. do. 7 Rumbold street.

LIVERPOOL—John Hunter, 12 Exchange street, East.

The contents of the European edition of the Herald

will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at

the office during the previous week, and to the hour of

publication.

The News.

The steamship Cahawba, J. D. Bulloch, com-

mander, arrived early yesterday morning from New

Orleans via Havana, having left the latter port on

the evening of the 15th instant. There is no political

or commercial news of importance. The English

man-of-war Powerful was still in port, but was to

sail in a few days for Bermuda. The United States

squadron, under Commodore Paulding, was to sail

on a cruise to windward. Our correspondents in-

form us that the intelligence of the ill success of

General Walker's troops in Costa Rica had reached

the city, but was not regarded as very reliable.

Paul Julian and Patti had filled the Tacon Opera

House, and were well received. Bull-baiting and

balloon excursions engaged the attention of the

people. A very angry quarrel had taken place in

the Cafe Domine, between Colonel Leon and Mr.

Just, a Catalan lawyer, relative to some letters pub-

lished in the newspapers. The negro robbery of

Senor Vadriveho had been arrested. Senor Cantero

had been tried and acquitted by the Military Com-

mission. Shares in the Bank of Spain were below

par. Twelve new omnibuses had arrived from the

United States. A Mutual Relief Society of Engi-

neers was about to be established. The negroes had

committed several during robberies.

We have news from Australia, dated Sydney Feb.

15, and Melbourne Jan. 7, received by way of Bat-

avia. The markets were dull, and provisions heav-

y. Flour had again fallen at Sydney, and eight

thousand barrels were stored at Melbourne for want

of a market. Gold sold at Melbourne at £2 18s. per

ounce.

Advices from Port Louis, Mauritius, up to Jan.

26, furnish us with the following interesting in-

formation respecting the sugar trade:—We have no

change to make on our former estimate of the

present crop, say 85,000 tons. The total quantity

shipped to the present time is 64,000 tons. The desire

of every one who had sugar to ship it as early as

The Presidential Question—Parties, Can-

didates and Principles.

There are three parties for the Presidency in the field, all more or less in a crude, undisciplined or unorganized shape—the democratic party approaching most nearly to a solid cohesive national organization. Each of these parties will have its candidate for the Presidency. The national conservative Know Nothings have already nominated Mr. Fillmore as their champion; and from all the indications of the day, Mr. Buchanan will most probably be the democratic nominee, and Judge McLean, of Ohio, the candidate of the Seward anti-slavery coalition.

Upon the assumption that these will be the three contestants for the succession, there can be but little cavilling as to the personal qualifications of any one of them for the important station which Col. Dick Johnson once modestly declared was too high to be sought for or declined. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Fillmore and Mr. McLean are all eminent men—men of enlarged and extensive knowledge of and experience in government affairs; and they have each, too, an extensive personal acquaintance with the politics and politicians, capables and incapable for office, in the various parts of the country. But this coming election will not be determined, like those of 1828, 1840 and 1848, upon the personal merits or popularity of the favorite candidate. The public verdict will be rendered upon the principles at issue in the contest. Thus, though Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Fillmore and Judge McLean may be said to occupy nearly the same high eminence of individual respectability, when we come to the public policy and the principles of the parties they respectively represent, the distinction in each case is broad, prominent and comprehensive.

It is a fact that the administration of General Pierce (with the inauguration of which we were promised the restoration of the "era of good feeling") has resulted in the complete obliteration of all our old party landmarks, and in such a general bouleversement among parties, factions and politicians; such universal discords, such strange and heterogeneous alliances, such sharp and salient angles of party hostility, such bitter feuds among races, sects, sections and factions, as are wholly without a parallel in the history of the country. There has been going on for some time a sort of spontaneous crystallization among the clashing elements of party thus thrown confusedly together; and thus we find the American party, the so-called republican party, rising into view, and the available forces of the democratic party, scorched and blistered, but full of hope and confidence, coming together again. But as yet, even with the democratic party, the reorganization for 1856 is crude, inharmonious, confused and cloudy. Their reconstruction, however, upon broad national issues, they expect will be fully consummated at Cincinnati, and fully to the satisfaction of the masses of the conservative American people.

With the Seward anti-slavery alliance everything remains yet to be done. Their present plan appears to be such a softening of Seward's original programme as, without extreme violence to the old conservative whigs of the North, will still answer as a starting point against the South, and be at the same time acceptable to the Northern Know Nothings. In brief, their new policy is fusion, moderation, a respectable candidate, and the suppression of all appearances of a disunion abolition agitation. Freedom for Kansas will probably be the extent of their present excitement against slavery, with any quantity of "leather and prunella" upon other subjects, to sweeten the prescription to the taste of Northern Know Nothings, radicals, levellers, and visionaries of all kinds. Such is the scheme; but what will be the exact results of this Seward coalition convention for June, is quite another thing.

In regard to the independent American party there is as much of doubt and uncertainty. Our last special European advices throw a report that Mr. Fillmore, before finally deciding upon the Philadelphia nomination, will return home and inspect for himself "the lay of the land." Should he do this, he may, upon "the sober second thought," conclude to decline the honor sought to be conferred upon him by the conservative American party. In such an event, too, the "live whigs" may raise themselves, call a convention, nominate a ticket with an opening for the national Americans to come in at, and we may thus, before the end of July, have the old whig party again in harness for the fight, with the "12th section" Know Nothings as their active allies. In default of some such arrangement, the supporters of Mr. Buchanan, in the event of his nomination, count upon large accessions to their ranks from the old conservative whigs of all sections of the Union.

Thus it will be seen that the battle field, and the disposition respectively of the contending forces, have yet to be chosen. Enough, however, is known to satisfy all parties that the slavery question will be the Malakoff of the election. We can also safely conjecture that the result in November will be fraught with changes outside of the slavery issue, on the policy of the government, and in our party politics, of the highest moment. The overshadowing danger is the slavery element of sectionalism, now so strikingly predominant North and South. If in the trial on the great day of November, a result is obtained favorable to sectional agitation, a fearful advance will have been made against the citadel of our proud republic—the federal constitution, with its beneficent compromises and conciliations. The downward road to disunion will then be thrown broadly open before us, and nothing but the miraculous intervention of Divine wisdom will avert the threatened calamities of secession, disruption, anarchy, civil war, and a military despotism as, perhaps, a basis of South American republics.

The tendencies in this direction are not entirely limited to the Seward coalition. If they are enured with an intense *Nigger Work* shipping spirit superior to all other ideas, the democratic party are in danger of being unreasonably flattered with the fire-eating doctrines of the political niggerdrivers of the South. There is a golden medium between these extremes, and that party which most truly represents it will most surely commend itself and its cause to the great body of the sensible American people. For the present, then, we can only say that the election is not a foregone conclusion, but that the June conventions may entirely change the present prevailing ideas among our calculating politicians. Let all hands prepare, then, for the practical work of the June conventions, and let the managers thereof beware lest their plans should all be upset by an independent opposition movement "fresh from the people."

The London Times on Cass.—Our great London contemporary has been very busy of late in diverting attention from the treaty of Paris by blowing away about the United States.

Attention may be usefully given to the article we republish elsewhere, from the Paris *Débats*, a journal occupying in France a position nearly similar to that of the Washington *Union* here. It refers to the latest sittings of the Conference, and the settlement of the questions of the Principalities, and of the condition of the Christian subjects in Turkey.

It will be remembered that the hitch in the negotiations, which took place shortly before the treaty was signed, arose from the reluctance of the Sultan to allow his decrees tolerating Christianity to be incorporated in the treaty—an object for which the plenipotentiaries of Great Britain and Russia are understood to have labored strenuously to gain. The Sultan naturally objected that if the decrees were made part of the treaty, all the contracting Powers might claim the right of seeing to their execution, and thus usurp the real sovereignty of the Porte. It seems from the *Débats* that this difficulty was overcome by a sort of compromise: the decrees were issued, and allusion was made to them in the treaty; so that, on the one hand, the contracting Powers were not parties to the decrees; though, on the other, those decrees could not be rescinded or violated without a violation of the articles in the treaty which were based on them. The difference between this scheme and the one originally proposed, is of course only apparent. Practically, so long as the contracting Powers are entitled to control Turkish legislation, it matters not whether they derive that right from the direct authority or the incidental corollaries of the treaty. There is no question but the Sultan has been actually stripped of an essential part of his sovereignty by the treaty of Paris. If Lord Aberdeen still takes an interest in politics, his feelings on contemplating this arrangement must be curious. For it is precisely that which the late Emperor Nicholas proposed to Sir Hamilton Seymour in their famous conversations; except that, instead of Russia and England alone figuring as the guardians and tutors of the Porte, the trust is placed in commission in the hands of France, England, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia.

It may be gathered from the article in the *Débats* that the Principalities have not been severed from Turkey, and erected into an independent State. There was a strong desire on the part of some of the great Powers to repeat the experiment tried last generation in Greece. It was urged, it is said, by France and England in the view of interposing a barrier between Turkey and Russia; by the Russians, as a proximate step towards the dissolution of the Turkish empire. Nothing, however, appears to have been settled, except that the northern boundary of the Principalities is to be carried northward, and that the navigation of the Danube is to be thrown open to all nations. It has probably been supposed, and very justly, too, that the immense development which the Danubian provinces will receive from the admission of all vessels to the river will lead, as a matter of course, to commercial prosperity, and as a consequence to political freedom. This is the only useful fruit of the war. The opening of the Danube will be a boon not only to the Principalities, but to all commercial nations, including the United States. We do not despair of seeing the American flag as prominent in the great European river as it is at present on the European seas.

Italy, too, it seems, was touched upon, notwithstanding the reluctance of the Austrians. Faithful to the policy expressed in his well known letter to the Pope, the Emperor of the French desires to see such a concession to liberal principles in Italy as will take off the edge of revolution. Thus his sagacity conceives a possible state of things in Italy, in which the dormant energies of that splendid country might be aroused, her resources developed, and her human powers turned into a useful channel. But on this point, as on the former, the Conference either came to no conclusion, or that conclusion is not yet known. It is highly unlikely that a conference provoked by Austria would take the lead in neutralizing a policy which has been the mainspring of Austrian authority for nearly half a century: happily, on the other hand, Sardinia has lately gained power enough and made friends enough to hold her own against the Emperor, and when the time comes for her to extend her policy, and perhaps her dominion, over the whole peninsula, it will be no easy matter to hinder her.

Meanwhile, all over Europe efforts are being made to efface the traces of the war. Ships are being "put on" for Cronstadt and Riga. Contracts for the delivery of tallow and hemp and hides are being freely made by the St. Petersburg merchants. For this season, at least, the world's shipping will find enough occupation in bringing home the armies, the material and the stores from the Crimea and Turkey. The French, it is said, are to move slowly; October will arrive before their quarters are evacuated. The English are expected home more shortly. By New Year, the blood will be washed up, the dead men forgotten, the old swords hung up in closets, and people will bless the Lord of Peace as though there never had been such a thing as war and throat cutting.

THE FALL IN FLOUR, BUT NO CHANGE IN THE SIZE OF THE LOAF.—The fall in the price of flour consequent upon the establishment of peace in Europe, must be attended with a corresponding reduction in the prices of the principal articles of food. Flour can now be had at about six dollars a barrel, according to the last quotations, which is a little more than one-half the amount paid for it about a year ago. The bakers, however, appear to be entirely oblivious of this sudden and unexpected fall in the rate of breadstuffs, if we are to judge from the present diminutive size of the loaf. No change has taken place in it, and the bakers seem determined that whatever gain is to be made by the reduction shall be to their sole advantage. There is no law, we believe, which regulates the size of the loaf—and if there is, it has become obsolete and inoperative; but if there are no legal regulations, the people, the consumers, are not altogether powerless. A large portion can purchase the "raw material" and bake it, while the poorer classes will eventually find a remedy in the competition which must take place among the bakers themselves. Now is the time for some enterprising men who have the means and the experience to start cheap bakeries throughout the city. With the motto "Cheap bread for the masses," they should and ought to succeed.

THE LONDON TIMES ON CASS.—Our great London contemporary has been very busy of late in diverting attention from the treaty of Paris by blowing away about the United States.

What will the General say to this? Does the *Times* know that Captain Cass broke his sword at Detroit? Is our London contemporary aware that the General is yet a hale, hearty man, by no means beyond the reach of either active duty or conspicuous honor? We shall be much surprised if he allows this ungentlemanly diatribe to pass without inflicting on the London newspaper another of those castigations which were wont, in times past, to produce so terrible an effect, both here and in England.

HARVEST FOR LAWYERS.—One of the most important and interesting will cases ever before tried is now before the Surrogate. Mr. Parish's standing in society and in the commercial world—the large amount involved—all contribute to render this case one of much discussion. The codicils of the will are contested by the residuary legatees—James and Daniel Parish. If the codicils are destroyed, then the original paper to which the codicils are annexed will be contested by the sister of Mr. Parish. Altogether it presents a very curious state of things and a wide field for the exercise of legal talent, and a large number of eminent lawyers are retained.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Attempted Escape of a Mail Robber.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1856. Toward, the mail robber, who was arrested a few days since, and confined in Newcastle jail, made an attempt to escape to-day, but was shot by the Sheriff while he was climbing over the wall, was recaptured and brought back, severely wounded.

The Weather—Snow Storm at Albany.

ALBANY, April 20—8 P. M. We have had a severe storm of snow and sleet here all day. The wind strong from the Northwest. The snow now covers the ground to the depth of three inches on an average. At 7½ o'clock this evening, the thermometer here indicated thirty degrees above zero.

Heavy rain all day, with northeast gale.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 20, 1856. It is snowing here to-day with a northeast gale.

BALTIMORE, April 20, 1856.

Cold drizzly rain prevailed here to-day.

Markets.

PROVIDENCE, April 19, 1856. Cotton continues active at full and improving prices, with sales of about 3,000 bales. The stock of wool is quiet; no change in prices. Sales 75,000 lbs. of fine cloths market active and firm. Sales 57,000 pieces.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER was positively disgusting yesterday—windy, watery, wearisome—suggestive of nothing but sorrow, sighing, suicide, and other equally unpleasant associations. A few sadists, who got out of bed particularly early to see the eclipse of the moon, were anything but delighted upon finding that the obscuration extended over the surface of the whole heavens, the intervening body being a mass of effervescent clouds which eclipsed the eclipse itself. It continued raining dimly all day, to the intense annoyance of divers young ladies and gentlemen who had invited their parents during the past week in sunny late spring garments, which they were "trying" to wear on the first line Sunday. The churches were thinly attended, for rainy weather is not provocative of piety, and the Sunday newspapers were sedulously devoured, several of which contained reports under the caption of "Spring has Come," of one of the following:

The green grass has already sprung up as thick and two into the open light, as to the warm breeze blowing from the south in such long and passionate kisses on its lips; while it greets its tiny hands in every shower drop that overcomes it with its treacherous and treacherous long languid fingers in every face, as if imploring "you to look and compare them with their mother nature has already established them."

Now this kind of thing no doubt makes very pleasant, though not very profitable, Sunday reading. It is altogether at variance with the facts. There has been no vegetation worth mentioning in the vicinity of New York, and the grass and foliage have not yet begun to show their appearance. This month, so far, has been all wind and water, and has not quite come up to the description of the poet, who remarks:

On the banks of jimping water trends.

After these April rains we may expect warm sunshine, and then we may look out for renewed vegetation, for

The expansive atmosphere is cramped with cold; But, full of life and vitality soon, Little he knows, and little he cares, Flies and whirles, or all surrounding heaven.

FATAL RESULT OF THE LATE SHOOTING CASE IN ELM STREET.

—Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, Antoine Mondell, the victim of a late shooting affair on No. 43 Elm street, breathed his last upon the New York Hospital. He was attended with great care up to the last moment, but the injuries he received were mortal. Guido Passalo, who is now confined in the Tombs on charge of causing the death of a woman, was deeply affected when he heard the fatal news. Coroner Canavan, who took depositions of the witnesses, and the jury of the case, were notified of the death, and will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

A BATCH OF LIEBOWITZ.—We learn that Elias Combe, of the Tenth ward, has commenced a libel suit against the editors of the *Times*, for having published, in the *Times*, and that the parties have been held to bail. The suit grows out of a series of articles which have appeared in the *Times*, purporting to be a report of the doings of the Tenth ward Know Nothings, in which our neighbors indulged in their usual gentlemanly and characteristic language. There are some frank and tenacious parties who also feel aggrieved in the same connection, and who intend bringing separate suits. The lawyers will have a fine time, however, while we trust the philosopher will remain tranquil.

FIRE IN CHAMBERS STREET.—About ten minutes after eleven o'clock on Saturday night, a fire was discovered on the fourth floor of the five story building, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers street, occupied by E. S. Mills, manufacturer of mantillas and dealer in shawls. The fire, it seems, originated on this floor, but the quick action of the firemen confined the flames pretty much to that part of the building. But little fire found its way to the fifth floor. The fourth and fifth floors were used for the manufacture of mantillas, and were some one hundred and fifty hands, principally girls, were at work daily. The adjoining premises, entrance from No. 82, separated merely by a board partition, is occupied by J. & H. Davis, umbrella and parasol manufacturer; their property did not sustain any damage of consequence by fire or water. The smoke, however, may have caused them some slight loss. They are fully insured. The first floor, occupied by the firm of Carter, Quinn & DeForest, dry goods dealer, will sustain some damage by water; they are insured to the amount of \$100,000, in city companies. Mr. Mills' loss may be estimated at about \$6,000, and is insured to the amount of \$10,000, in the following insurance companies—Excelsior, \$5,000; Commercial, \$5,000; and Farmers' and Merchants' of Philadelphia, \$5,000. The building is owned by Mr. Holmes. The damage to it may be estimated at about \$500. Insured for \$25,000, as follows—Washington, \$10,000; Eagle, \$10,000, and New York Equitable, \$5,000. The origin of the fire is at present unknown; it is under investigation by the Fire Marshal. We understand the private watching on Chambers at \$100,00, the first to discover the fire and to give the alarm.

ALARM OF FIRE IN ELM STREET.—About three o'clock on Sunday afternoon an alarm of fire was given; it was caused by fire being discovered in the coal shed hole under the furnace of the steam engine situated in the building corner of Elm and Franklin streets, and near the New Haven freight depot. It seems a heap of rubbish had been left carelessly near a lot of sawdust and cotton waste, which had ignited. The fire was very soon extinguished by the firemen who its locality was discovered. Damage about \$5.

NATIONAL GUARD DRILL.—The right wing of the Seventh regiment will drill at the Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets, this evening, for the last time this season. The drill will be held at 7 o'clock. The adjutant present, company, Capt. Shaler; 4th company, Capt. Rible; 5th company, Capt. Shumway. Captains Shaler and Shumway's commands are considered by some the crack companies of the regiment, while the 4th and 5th companies contain rather more than their share of handsome looking citizen soldiers.

Supreme Court.

Farah J. Dwyer vs. James A. Barsey, D. Vorce granted.

Dramatic and Musical Matters.

We give elsewhere an important announcement to dramatic authors. It is an offer from Mr. Joseph Proctor, the well known tragedian, of one thousand dollars for a five act tragedy, and five hundred dollars for a drama in three or four acts. The offers are liberal, and we trust that Mr. Proctor will get two good pieces and make a great deal of money by them. He is one of the very best American actors.

Dramatic authorship has been at rather a low ebb in this country, and will never be much improved unless Congress shall pass the bill giving to plays the same protection that other original works now receive. As matters stand now, the author is without any protection whatever, and the consequence is that the managers are obliged to depend on English pieces that are usually stolen from the French. We do not know a dramatic author in this country, strictly speaking; but the material is here, and if we get the dramatic authors' copyright in this country, there will be plenty of good plays on local subjects. There is some hope that the bill will pass this session, the Speaker of the House and many members being in favor of it; but as there is no one to push it through with champagne for the members, and kid gloves for the lady obeyer, it may fall through.

We hope that Mr. Proctor's offer may bring out something good. Previous endeavors of the same kind have not been fruitful. Mr. Forrest has several original pieces which are original trash, and Mr. Barney Williams' offers last year resulted in a bad face. But still there is hope. Read Mr. Proctor's advertisement, gentlemen, and sharpen your pens.

The city theatres are doing a good business. The spring trade has brought to the metropolis thousands of strangers, and perhaps no small amount of the prosperity of New York is owing to the superiority of our places of public amusement.

THE MANAGER OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC has been very successful in his efforts to secure a brilliant season. The house on Wednesday and Friday was crowded, and no where can we see so brilliant a sight as at the Academy, when the opera goes on strong. Verdi seems to be the favorite composer with young New York, just now, and the very fine performance of "Ernani" on Wednesday was elicited a loud call for its repetition, and it will be given to-night with La Grange, Moricini and Coletti. No artist since Boito has taken such a hold of the hearts of our opera goers as Mme. La Grange, and it is unfortunate that she will leave us in the height of her popularity. We are glad to be able to inform the fair admirers of the tenor, Brignoli, that he is convalescent. On Wednesday of this week we are to have "William Tell," and on Saturday an extra performance of Flotow's "Martha," in German.

AT THE BROADWAY THEATRE Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams have been playing to crowded houses. They have appeared in nothing new, but have given each night a selection of their light and pleasant pieces. They always send the people away happy and well satisfied, and that is more than can be said of some classic first act tragedies. To-night Mr. and Mrs. Williams appear in the drama called "The Fairy Circle," the faces of "Our Gall," and the burlesque, "The Happy Man." Mr. Joseph Cowell, the oldest actor in America, we believe, and author of a very pleasant book on the early history of the American stage, is to have a benefit at this theatre on Wednesday, and "take," in the language of the bills, "his final leave of the American stage." Mr. Cowell is an Englishman, and intends to return to his native country.

AT LAURA KENNEDY'S VARIETIES the chief event of the week was the benefit of Mr. H. Hall, which took place on Saturday. The beneficiary was honored with one of the fullest houses of the season. Two debuts were announced—Miss Emma Hall, as Charles the Second, in "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," and Mr. Lionel Gifford, as Bill Downey, in the time honored farce of the "Unfinished Gentleman." Both were clever and amateur-like. Miss Hall has a pleasing presence, but was frightened, and it would not be proper to criticize her under the circumstances. The bill for this evening at the Varieties includes "Dreams of Delusions," and "Saint Mary's Eve." Miss Keene acts in both pieces. Mr. Jordan has been ill, but we are glad to know that he is convalescent, and will act this evening. So accomplished an actor as Mr. Jordan should not long be absent from the boards. Miss Keene underlines "The Marble Heart" (*Les Filles de Marbre*). Mr. Thomas Chandler has succeeded from this company, and Mr. Levey has joined it.

AT BURTON'S THEATRE, the new comedy, "The Ill-Playing with Knick Tools," has not made a great hit. It is, nevertheless, amusing; it is announced for this evening for the last time. Mr. Burton announces the new farce called "The First Glass," for Wednesday; and also underlines Bayle Bernard's new comedy, "The Evil Genius," which was produced last month at the Haymarket theatre, London, with a cast which included Buckstone, Compton and Chippendale. It is in three acts. The bill to-night, in addition to the new comedy, announces the farce called "Jenny Lind," and "Urgent Private Affairs."

MR. WALLACK has been drawing crowds to his own theatre for the past few weeks, and it is no more than the strictest "Sunday school truth," as Mr. Monague would say, to remark that the people who go show the best of taste. The pieces in which Mr. Wallack acts are perfectly well performed, nicely acted and surpassingly well mounted. "Scholar," the Stranger, and the "Merchant of Venice," have been the attractions for the past week. The "Hymenion" is announced for to-night, with Mr. Wallack as the Duke, Mrs. Hoey as Juliana, Mr. Lester as Rolando, and Mr. Walcott as the Duke Duke. A good cast.

AT NICKO'S GARDEN, the Ravens and Mlle. Robert are doing a fine business. The bill this evening includes two pantomimes for the Ravens and a new ballet for Mlle. Robert. Nibbo is on the way home from Europe with novelties.

AT THE BOVEY THEATRE, this new season progresses well. The company is a good one—the leading artists, Mr. and Mrs. Prior, being especial favorites. The bill for this evening announces a new national drama, "The Dark Days of the Revolution," and "The Serious Family." Mr. J. C. Dunn and Mr. S. W. Glenn have joined the company.

AT THE BROADWAY VARIETIES, the March comedians appear to-night in "The Golden Farmer" and "Perfection." This pleasant little theatre is crowded every night.

AT WOOD'S MINSTER, 44 Broadway, a very nice bill is up for this evening, including a new farce, "Nickaragua State Secrets."